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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SMITH, GAMBRELL & RUSSELL, LLP 1850 M STREET, N.W., SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			SHELTON, BRIAN K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/748,389	NISHIKAWA, YUICHIRO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian Shelton	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/27/2000</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to the Application filed 27 December 2000.
2. The Application has been examined. **Original claims 1-19** are pending. The objections and rejections cited are as stated below:

Claim Objections

3. **Claim 3** is objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 3, at line 10, "ERG" should be changed to --EPG--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. **Claim 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

Regarding **claim 1**, Walker discloses a television receiver (Fig. 1, TV receiver **30**) comprising:

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- a) means for acquiring program-related information held in a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server 70) connected to a network and related to the contents of each program corresponding to the contents of each program corresponding to a predetermined time period and storing the program-related information (col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server 70 and storing event data in simulcast event database 56a; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. 3); and
- b) means for displaying, when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on a television monitor (col. 8, lines 38-52; Fig. 4 and col. 10, line 27 – col. 11, line 20, detailing display of program-related information).

Walker fails to disclose the program related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a second server, acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the second server on the basis of the link information, and displaying the acquired detailed information on the television monitor, as claimed.

However, Shoff, in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider 80) from a first server (EPG Server 44) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent

service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the program-related information of Walker to include link information for acquiring detailed information held in a second server connected to the network from the first server through the network, means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information included in the displayed program-related information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the second server through the network on the basis of the link information and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the television monitor, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

6. **Claims 2 and 4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,097,441.

Regarding **claim 2**, Walker discloses a television receiver (Fig. 1, TV receiver **30**) comprising:

- a) means for acquiring program-related information held in a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server **70**) connected to a network and related to the contents of each program corresponding to the contents of each program corresponding to a predetermined time period and storing the program-related information (col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server **70** and storing event data in simulcast event database 56a; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. **3**); and
- b) means for displaying, when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on a television monitor (col. 8, lines 38-52; Fig. **4** and col. 10, line 27 – col. 11, line 20, detailing display of program-related information).

Although Walker discloses displaying the program-related information on a display device, Walker fails to disclose the display device being provided in a remote controller for the television receiver, as claimed.

However, Allport, in an analogous art, teaches displaying program-related information on a display device in a remote controller for a television receiver (Figs. **1-3**; col. 12, lines 11-44, describing program-related HTML content displayed on remote control **10**; col. 8, lines 33-51, describing remote control of

devices) for the benefit of providing substantially simultaneous viewing of multiple data streams (i.e., broadcast programming and supplemental content) using two cooperating but physically independent displays (see col. 5, lines 23-36).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display device of Walker to incorporate the display device provided in a remote controller for the television receiver, as taught by Walker, for the benefit of providing substantially simultaneous viewing of multiple data streams (i.e., broadcast programming and supplemental content) using two cooperating but physically independent displays in a television receiver.

The limitation of **claim 4** is encompassed by the teachings of Walker in view of Allport, as discussed above relative to claim 2. Specifically, Walker discloses the program-related information includes program-related information for each elapsed time period in each program (col. 9, lines 42-59).

7. **Claims 3 and 5** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,097,441, as applied to claim 2, further in view of Darbee et al. (Darbee), U.S. Patent No. 6,130,726.

As for **claim 3**, the teachings of Walker in view of Allport are relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 2. The combination of Walker in view of Allport fails to disclose means for acquiring EPG information related to a program schedule from a second server connected to the network and storing the EPG information, and means for displaying, when the power is turned on or a program which is being viewed is terminated, a program table created on the basis of the EPG information on the display device provided in the remote controller, as claimed.

However, Darbee, in an analogous art, teaches acquiring electronic program guide information related to a program schedule for a given time period from a EPG server (col. 9, lines 21-57 and col. 17, lines 46-63, where EPG data transmitted to a cable system headend for subsequent transmission to a remote control device inherently discloses an EPG server) connected to a network and storing the acquired EPG information and displaying when the power is turned on, a program table created on the basis of EPG information on the display device of a remote controller for a television receiver (col. 11, line 15 – col. 12, line 51, describing display of EPG data on remote control unit **10**; see Fig. **2** and col. 7, lines 6-21) for the benefit of providing EPG data on a display in a remote control device so as not to interfere with normal program viewing on the television.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the television receiver of Walker in

view of Allport to incorporate means for acquiring EPG information related to a program schedule corresponding to a predetermined time period from a second server connected to the network and storing the acquired EPG information, and means for displaying, when the power is turned on, a program table created on the basis of the EPG information on the display the device provided in the remote controller for the television receiver, as taught by Darbee, for the benefit of providing EPG data on a display in a remote control device so as not to interfere with normal program viewing on the television in a television receiver.

The limitation of **claim 5** is encompassed by the teachings of Walker in view of Allport, as discussed above relative to claim 3. Specifically, Walker discloses the program-related information includes program-related information for each elapsed time period in each program (col. 9, lines 42-59).

8. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,097,441, as applied to claim 2, further in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

As for **claim 6**, the teachings of Walker in view of Allport are relied upon as discussed above. Although Allport discloses program-related information including link information, the combination of Walker in view of Allport fails to disclose link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server

connected to a network, comprising means for acquiring the detailed information from the third server on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Shoff in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider 80) from a first server (EPG Server 44) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database 46 of EPG Server 44, including link information to Independent Service Provider 80, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the link information of Walker in view of Allport to incorporate link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network comprising means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the third server through the network on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on

the display device, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

9. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,097,441, further in view of Darbee et al. (Darbee), U.S. Patent No. 6,130,726, as applied to claim 3, further in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

As for **claim 7**, the teachings of Walker in view of Allport, further in view of Darbee, are relied upon as discussed above. Although Allport discloses program-related information including link information, the combination of Walker in view of Allport, further in view of Darbee, fails to disclose link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network, comprising means for acquiring the detailed information from the third server on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Shoff in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider **80**) from a first server (EPG Server **44**) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent

service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the link information of Walker in view of Allport, further in view of Darbee, to incorporate link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network comprising means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the third server through the network on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

10. **Claims 8 and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334 in view of Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505.

Regarding **claim 8**, Allport discloses a remote controller for a television receiver (Fig. 1; Remote Controller **10**; col. 6, lines 2-7), comprising:

- a) a display device (Fig. 1, Display **15**; col. 16, lines 13-20);
- b) means for acquiring program-related information related to the contents of each program (col. 12, lines 11-34; col. 19, lines 46-58); and
- c) means for displaying, when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on the display device (col. 12, lines 11-34).

Although Allport discloses acquiring program related information related to the contents of each program, Allport fails to specifically disclose the program-related information corresponding to a predetermined time period from a first server connected to a network and storing the acquired program-related information, as claimed.

However, Walker, in an analogous art, teaches acquiring program-related information corresponding to a pre-determined time period from a first server (Fig. 1, website server **70**; col. 7, lines 18-62) connected to a network and storing the program related information (Fig. 5 and col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server **70** and storing event data in simulcast event database **56a**; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. 3) for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create a greater viewer interest (see col. 3, lines 58-61).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the means for acquiring program-related information of Allport to incorporate program-related information corresponding to a predetermined time period from a first server connected to a network and storing the acquired program-related information, as taught by Walker, for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create a greater viewer interest.

The limitation of **claim 10** is encompassed by the teachings of Allport in view of Walker, as discussed above relative to claim 8. Specifically, Walker teaches the program-related information includes program-related information for each elapsed time period in each program (col. 9, lines 42-59).

11. **Claims 9 and 11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334 in view of Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505, further in view of Darbee et al. (Darbee), U.S. Patent No. 6,130,726.

As for **claim 9**, the teachings of Allport in view of Walker are relied upon as discussed above relative to claim 2. The combination of Allport in view of Walker fails to disclose means for acquiring EPG information related to a program schedule from a second server connected to the network and storing the EPG information, and means for displaying, when the power is turned on or a

program which is being viewed is terminated, a program table created on the basis of the EPG information on the display device provided in the remote controller, as claimed.

However, Darbee, in an analogous art, teaches acquiring electronic program guide information related to a program schedule for a given time period from a EPG server (col.9, lines 21-57 and col. 17, lines 46-63, where EPG data transmitted to a cable system headend for subsequent transmission to a remote control device inherently discloses an EPG server) connected to a network and storing the acquired EPG information and displaying when the power is turned on, a program table created on the basis of EPG information on the display device of a remote controller for a television receiver (col. 11, line 15 – col. 12, line 51, describing display of EPG data on remote control unit 10; see Fig. 2 and col. 7, lines 6-21) for the benefit of providing EPG data on a display in a remote control device so as not to interfere with normal program viewing on the television.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the television receiver of Allport in view of Walker to incorporate means for acquiring EPG information related to a program schedule corresponding to a predetermined time period from a second server connected to the network and storing the acquired EPG information, and means for displaying, when the power is turned on, a program table created on the basis of the EPG information on the display the device provided in the remote

controller for the television receiver, as taught by Darbee, for the benefit of providing EPG data on a display in a remote control device so as not to interfere with normal program viewing on the television in a television receiver.

The limitation of **claim 11** is encompassed by the teachings of Allport in view of Walker, further in view of Darbee, as discussed above relative to claim 9. Specifically, Walker teaches the program-related information includes program-related information for each elapsed time period in each program (col. 9, lines 42-59).

12. **Claim 12** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334 in view of Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505, as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

As for **claim 12**, the teachings of Allport in view of Walker are relied upon as discussed above. Although Allport discloses program-related information including link information, the combination of Allport in view of Walker fails to disclose link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network, comprising means for acquiring the detailed information from the third server on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Shoff in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider **80**) from a first server (EPG Server **44**) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the link information of Allport in view of Walker to incorporate link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network comprising means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the third server through the network on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

13. **Claim 13** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334 in view of Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505, further in view of further in view of Darbee et al. (Darbee), U.S. Patent No. 6,130,726, as applied to claim 9, further in view of further in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

As for **claim 13**, the teachings of Allport in view of Walker, further in view of Darbee, are relied upon as discussed above. Although Allport discloses program-related information including link information, the combination of Allport in view of Walker, further in view of Darbee, fails to disclose link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network, comprising means for acquiring the detailed information from the third server on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Shoff in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider **80**) from a first server (EPG Server **44**) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col.

6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the link information of Allport in view of Walker, further in view of Darbee, to incorporate link information for acquiring detailed information held in a third server connected to a network comprising means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the third server through the network on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

14. **Claims 15 and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555, further in view of further in view of Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334.

Regarding **claim 15**, Walker discloses, in a service providing system comprising a television receiver (Fig. 1, TV receiver **30**) having a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server **70**) connected to a network and holding program-related information related to the contents of each program, the television receiver comprises:

- a) means for acquiring program-related information held in a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server **70**) connected to a network and related to the contents of each program corresponding to the contents of each program corresponding to a predetermined time period and storing the program-related information (col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server **70** and storing event data in simulcast event database **56a**; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. **3**); and
- b) means for displaying, when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on a television monitor (col. 8, lines 38-52; Fig. **4** and col. 10, line 27 – col. 11, line 20, detailing display of program-related information).

However, Walker fails to disclose the display device being provided in a remote controller and the means for acquiring, when an anchor for link information provided in the program-related information is selected by user operation, detailed information from a second server on the basis of link

information and means for displaying acquired detailed information on the display device in the remote controller, as claimed.

Shoff, though, in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider 80) from a first server (EPG Server 44) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database 46 of EPG Server 44, including link information to Independent Service Provider 80, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the program-related information of Walker to incorporate means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information included in the program-related information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the second server on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device for the television receiver, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of

enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

However, the combination of Walker in view of Shoff fails to disclose the display device being provided in the remote controller, as claimed.

Allport, though, teaches displaying program-related information on a display device of a remote controller (col. 12, lines 11-34; Fig. 1, Display 15; col. 16, lines 13-20) for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create a greater viewer interest (see col. 3, lines 58-61).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the display device of Walker in view of Shoff to incorporate the display device provided in the remote controller for the television receiver, as taught by Allport, for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create greater viewer interest in a television receiver system.

As for **claim 18**, Shoff further discloses detailed information including commodity purchase information (col. 11, lines 25-26; col. 12, lines 7-23). Providing supplemental content including commodity purchase information provides the typical and well-known benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Walker in view of Shoff, further in view of Abbot, to include commodity purchase information, as further taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise in a television receiver system.

15. **Claims 14 and 17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505 in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

Regarding **claim 14**, Walker discloses, in a service providing system comprising a television receiver (Fig. 1, TV receiver **30**) having a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server **70**) connected to a network and holding program-related information related to the contents of each program, the television receiver comprises:

- a) means for acquiring program-related information held in a first server (Fig. 1, Web Site Server **70**) connected to a network and related to the contents of each program corresponding to the contents of each program corresponding to a predetermined time period and storing the program-related information (col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server **70**

and storing event data in simulcast event database **56a**; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. **3**); and

- b) means for displaying, when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on a television monitor (col. 8, lines 38-52; Fig. **4** and col. 10, line 27 – col. 11, line 20, detailing display of program-related information).

However, Walker fails to disclose the means for acquiring, when an anchor for link information provided in the program-related information is selected by user operation, detailed information from a second server on the basis of link information and means for displaying acquired detailed information on the display device in the remote controller, as claimed.

Shoff, though, in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. **4**; Independent Service Provider **80**) from a first server (EPG Server **44**) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television

programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the program-related information of Walker to incorporate means for acquiring, when an anchor for the link information included in the program-related information is selected by a user operation, the detailed information from the second server on the basis of the link information, and means for displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device for the television receiver, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

As for **claim 17**, Shoff further discloses detailed information including commodity purchase information (col. 11, lines 25-26; col. 12, lines 7-23). Providing supplemental content including commodity purchase information provides the typical and well-known benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Walker in view of Shoff to include commodity purchase information, as further taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise in a television receiver system.

16. **Claims 16 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Allport, U.S. Patent No. 6,104,334 in view of Walker et al. (Walker), U.S. Patent No. 6,263,505, further in view of Shoff et al. (Shoff), U.S. Patent No. 6,240,555.

Regarding **claim 16**, Allport discloses in a service providing system comprising a remote controller for a television receiver (Fig. 1; Remote Controller 10; col. 6, lines 2-7), comprising:

- a) means for acquiring program-related information related to the contents of each program (col. 12, lines 11-34; col. 19, lines 46-58); and
- b) means for displaying (Fig. 1, Display 15; col. 16, lines 13-20), when the program is selected by a user, the program-related information corresponding to the program on the display device (col. 12, lines 11-34).

Although Allport discloses acquiring program related information related to the contents of each program, Allport fails to specifically disclose the program-related information corresponding to a predetermined time period from a first server connected to a network and storing the acquired program-related information and the means for acquiring, when an anchor for link information included in program-related information is selected by the user, detailed information held in a second server connected to a network on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Walker, in an analogous art, teaches acquiring program-related information corresponding to a pre-determined time period from a first server (Fig. 1, website server 70; col. 7, lines 18-62) connected to a network and storing the program related information (Fig. 5 and col. 9, line 42 – col. 10, line 6, describing downloading of event data related to programs prior to viewing from web site server 70 and storing event data in simulcast event database 56a; see col. 7, lines 18-32 and Fig. 3) for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create a greater viewer interest (see col. 3, lines 58-61).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the means for acquiring program-related information of Allport to incorporate program-related information corresponding to a predetermined time period from a first server connected to a network and storing the acquired program-related information, as taught by Walker, for the benefit of increasing the amount of information available about a video program utilizing dual displays to create a greater viewer interest.

The combination of Allport in view of Walker the means for acquiring, when an anchor for link information included in program-related information is selected by the user, detailed information held in a second server connected to a network on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as claimed.

However, Shoff in an analogous art, teaches program-related information including link information for acquiring detailed information held in a separate server (Fig. 4; Independent Service Provider **80**) from a first server (EPG Server **44**) through a network comprising acquiring, when an anchor for the link information is selected by the user, detailed information from an independent service provider on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device (col. 7, lines 26-60; col. 5, line 61 – col. 6, line 48, describing data structure from EPG database **46** of EPG Server **44**, including link information to Independent Service Provider **80**, which is selected by the user) for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers (see col. 1, lines 10-14 and col. 3, lines 10-13).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the link information of Allport in view of Walker to means for acquiring, when an anchor for link information included in program-related information is selected by the user, detailed information held in a second server connected to a network on the basis of the link information and displaying the acquired detailed information on the display device, as taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing viewer interaction with television programming by incorporating content from independent providers in a television receiver.

As for **claim 19**, Shoff further discloses detailed information including commodity purchase information (col. 11, lines 25-26; col. 12, lines 7-23). Providing supplemental content including commodity purchase information provides the typical and well-known benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Allport in view of Walker further in view of Shoff to include commodity purchase information, as further taught by Shoff, for the benefit of enhancing content provider revenues by facilitating viewer purchase of related merchandise in a television receiver system.

Priority

17. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Conclusion

18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Huang et al. (Huang), U.S. Patent No. 6,437,836 discloses a remote control device for a television receiver wherein a palm-type device is utilized to control the functions of a television receiver and further provides EPG data displayed on the device to facilitate user selection of desired programming (Figs. 1-6; col. 4, line 61 – col.5, line 53; col. 8, lines 32-44).

Herz, U.S. Patent No. 6,407,779, discloses a television remote controller which provides EPG data on the remote controller display to facilitate user selection of television programming (Figs. **1-2, 8A and 8B**; col. 8, line 26 – col. 9, line 47; col. 2, line 54 – col. 3, line 65).

Bendinelli et al. (Bendinelli), U.S. Patent No. 6,061,719, discloses synchronizing the display of internet content to television programming by transmitting uniform resource locator data to a receiver which retrieves the internet content for display to the user (col. 3, line 13 – col. 6, line 39).

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20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Shelton whose telephone number is (703) 305-8714. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (703) 305-4755. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brian Shelton
Examiner
Art Unit 2611

BS



CHRIS GRANT
PRIMARY EXAMINER